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In Yugoslavia the animal breeding associations have, in the past, had great influence on the promotion of animal breeding. Their basic program consisted in the selection of animals, control of milk, exact records of progeny and use of the best bulls. The choice of the sire is, in Yugoslavia, one of the most important means for the improvement of animal breeding. Inbreeding is completely foreign to our farmers and sires which have reached an age where their daughters are ready to be bred usually go to the slaughter house.

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2. "As everywhere else in the world, animal breeding in Yugoslavia reflects a picture of cultural, geographical and general agricultural conditions. In this respect Yugoslavia is rather sharply divided into a northern, very rich part with intensive animal breeding and a southern part with extensive animal breeding. The northeastern part of the country has large and very fertile plains, rich in corn and swine, and also the cultivation of the vine, viticulture. In the south, east of the Adriatic, there are rather high limestone mountains with large and badly cultivated pastures and markedly extensive animal breeding. That is the 'Karst' region, well known in Europe.
3. "Perhaps some other data are of importance: The acres of plowable land, suitable to grow feeds, include no more than 20%. The so-called legume rotation which in some European countries increased the weight of cattle about 100-200 kg has not been introduced as yet in some southern parts of the country. However, reconstruction of agriculture proceeds very well in these areas too, and conditions improve from year to year.

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4. **"Cattle Breeding.** Yugoslavia has about five million cattle in the north-eastern plains which are mostly Simmentaler cattle. The southern areas, however, are the homeland of an autochthonous short-horned race. As a type they are good animals but production is bad in the south due to a scarcity of feed. However, in some areas along the Donau and Drau Rivers there are good animals in every respect. In alkaline parts of our plains one still finds the pure cattle of the steppes. These cattle, generally, are a little lighter in weight. They are called 'Posavska qulja'. Throughout the path of migration from the Panonia plains to our region, we still can trace today the blood of the Bos primigenius of the people crossing our land to reach Italy. In the southern mountainous areas we cultivate the autochthonous, short-horned 'Busha' cattle. They are adapted to the poor environment in our 'Karst' area. In some regions crossing of animals has been carried on for years with very good results. Production of this race is bad because of poor condition of the forage. Very good brown animals, with regard to form and production are bred in Slovenia. They are well fitted for the improvement of the 'Busha' cattle. In short, one can say that Yugoslavia will have very good opportunities for cattle breeding when the above-mentioned difficulties will have been overcome.
5. **"Swine Breeding.** Yugoslavia has about five million swine. The main area for the swine production is the northern and northeastern plains. This region, even before World War II, was known as the land of the fat swine. The 'vojvodina' alone used to export about 25 to 30 thousand cattle cars of swine yearly.

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[redacted] Northwestern parts of the Federation have highly bred swine and in some of the constituent republics also highly pure breeds. The industrialization of Yugoslavia, however, requires the development of early maturing, highly bred swine types which, on our new large farms, are already doing well.

6. **"Horse Breeding.** Yugoslavia has more than 12 million horses. There are thoroughbred (hot-blooded) races (Nonius, English thoroughbred horses, Lippizzaners, Arabians and the native mountain horse), and cold-blooded breeds (Noriker, Belgians). There are 20 studs in Yugoslavia for furthering horse breeding.

7. **"Sheep Breeding.** There are more than ten million sheep which almost entirely belong to the coarse-wooled sheep. Sheep are used for three purposes: wool, meat, milk. The yield of wool from the 'Zackel' sheep is about 1 kg, from the 'Zigaje' sheep 2 kg, and from the Merino sheep 3 kg. After World War II the introduction of Merino blood into our sheep was started by means of artificial insemination. This, in some areas, has shown good results.

8. **"Poultry Breeding.** Yugoslavia produces about 12 million chickens most of them on small farms. [redacted] experience with mass production, especially by incubators, has been very bad.

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[redacted] The farmers produce mostly crosses of Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds.

9. **"As for the Extension Service,**

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[redacted] have fully recognized that the existence of such a service must be of great importance for the advancement of agriculture. [redacted] However, it would be wrong to say that Yugoslavia has no information service for its farmers. On the contrary, every veterinarian and agronomist is in his status as official of the State, very active in this respect, either by direct contact with the

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people on their farms or by specially arranged larger gatherings. During the winter months more than several hundred farmers will often attend such lectures. The large state farms and collective farms [redacted] have more than three thousand of them - employ agriculturists and agronomists with academic degrees whose special task is the reconstruction and modernization of our agriculture. Daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines are printed in every republic (state) for either all the branches of agriculture, or some specially important ones, animal breeding, horticulture, grape-growing, truck gardening, raising of small animals, etc. In addition, our radio stations regularly send out weekly information on all agricultural questions. Much popular literature is printed to keep the farmer informed about what is new in agriculture. Every year agricultural exhibits are organized which serve to improve agriculture by showing the success of good farmers."

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